



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

74. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. CATBIRD.—Tolerably common; moulting.
75. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—Abundant. In song.
76. *Certhia familiaris americana*. BROWN CREEPER.—A single specimen of this bird was seen at Olive Branch on Aug. 11 creeping along trunks of cypress and tupelo trees.
78. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BELLIED NUTHATCH.—Common.
79. *Bæolophus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—Abundant. Many young and moulting birds seen.
80. *Penthestes carolinensis*. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—Abundant in small bands.
81. *Poliophtila cærulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—Tolerably common. Young birds predominated.
82. *Hylocichla mustelina*. WOOD THRUSH.—Common. Singing at Olive Branch.
83. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—Tolerably common.

---

## GENERAL NOTES.

**The Kittiwake and Purple Sandpiper again in Maine in Summer.**—In 'The Auk' for July, 1907 (Vol. XXIV, p. 337) the capture of a Kittiwake in 1903 on the coast of Maine in summer was recorded. On July 14, 1907, while at Jordans Rock, a submerged ledge one mile S. E. by E. of Portland Head Light, a Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) flew over my boat within easy range. The small size of the bird, white head, and short black legs and feet were distinctly and critically observed as it passed over. It flew toward Grundys Reef until it disappeared.

In the 'Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society,' Vol. VI, p. 16, the capture of a specimen of the Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*) at Metinic, Me., on August 11, 1902, was recorded. On August 6, 1907, while on Metinic Green Island, I saw another specimen of this bird. It stood on a large rock (behind which the greater part of my body must have been concealed from it), within three yards of me. I observed it critically, then tried to catch it; it flew readily, but showed the flight feathers to be faded and worn, and nearly ready to be moulted. Its tameness was in part due, I believe, to the drenching rain which was falling.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Portland, Me.*

**That Cinnamon Teal Record from Florida.**—Unfortunately for Mr. William Brewster's theory of no reliable records for this species from the Southeastern States, my former note in 'The Auk' of a specimen from

Lake Iamonia, Florida, is indisputable. The specimen is an adult male in nuptial plumage and is now in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. The gentleman who shot the bird and the taxidermist who mounted it in Philadelphia are known to us here. I examined it freshly skinned.—S. N. RHODES, *Haddonfield, N. J.*

**The Snowy Heron in Camden County, N. J.**—On July 16, 1904, I saw a fine adult Snowy Heron (*Egretta candidissima*) near Delair, Camden County, N. J., feeding with an immature Black-crowned Night Heron on the Pea Shore Flats of the Delaware River. It allowed us to approach quite close in our boat and reluctantly took wing as we rowed in closer and closer, preceded by the more wary Squawks, and both birds flew into a small grove of trees on the shore.

This is the first authentic record of the occurrence of the Snowy Heron in the Delaware Valley in recent years, and as the bird was well seen at a distance of less than fifty feet there can be no doubt as to the correctness of my identification. I am positive of it, and would inform the incredulous, who may be inclined to think that the bird I saw was an immature Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*), that I am well acquainted with the distinguishing marks of the two species and recognized the bird at once as the Snowy Heron. Furthermore, I have been hunting for this bird for several years, but only to run across one without a firearm of any sort. Hard luck, truly, but this seems to be a frequent misfortune of mine, possibly because I am not of a collector of skins and seldom carry a gun, for I have on several occasions stumbled upon rare birds and wished in vain for a gun.

A few words regarding the status of the Snowy Heron in the Delaware Valley will not be amiss in this connection. In Stone's 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey' it is given as a "straggler from the South" (page 63); and yet Chapman, in his 'Handbook,' says it breeds as far north as Long Island. This is a rather singular statement in these days, although it may have bred there formerly. However, now it is a rare transient everywhere north of 39° north latitude at least.

Evans in his excellent paper on 'The Unusual Flight of White Herons in 1902' (see 'Cassinia' for 1902, page 15) does not mention a capture or a record of the Snowy Heron, nor are there any subsequent records. The Snowy Heron, then, can rightly be regarded as a "rare straggler" in the Delaware Valley, at least.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Harrowgate, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**American Coot (*Fulica americana*) Nesting near Newark, New Jersey.**—In 'The Auk,' XXIV, pp. 1-11, I recorded the nesting of the Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) and the Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) in the marshes near Newark, N. J.; also, the presence in the same marshes of the American Coot, although no nest of this species was discovered. On May 30, 1907, I visited the same marsh area in company with Messrs. J. P. Callender, P. B. Philipp, R. H. Southard, and T. F. Wilcox — all